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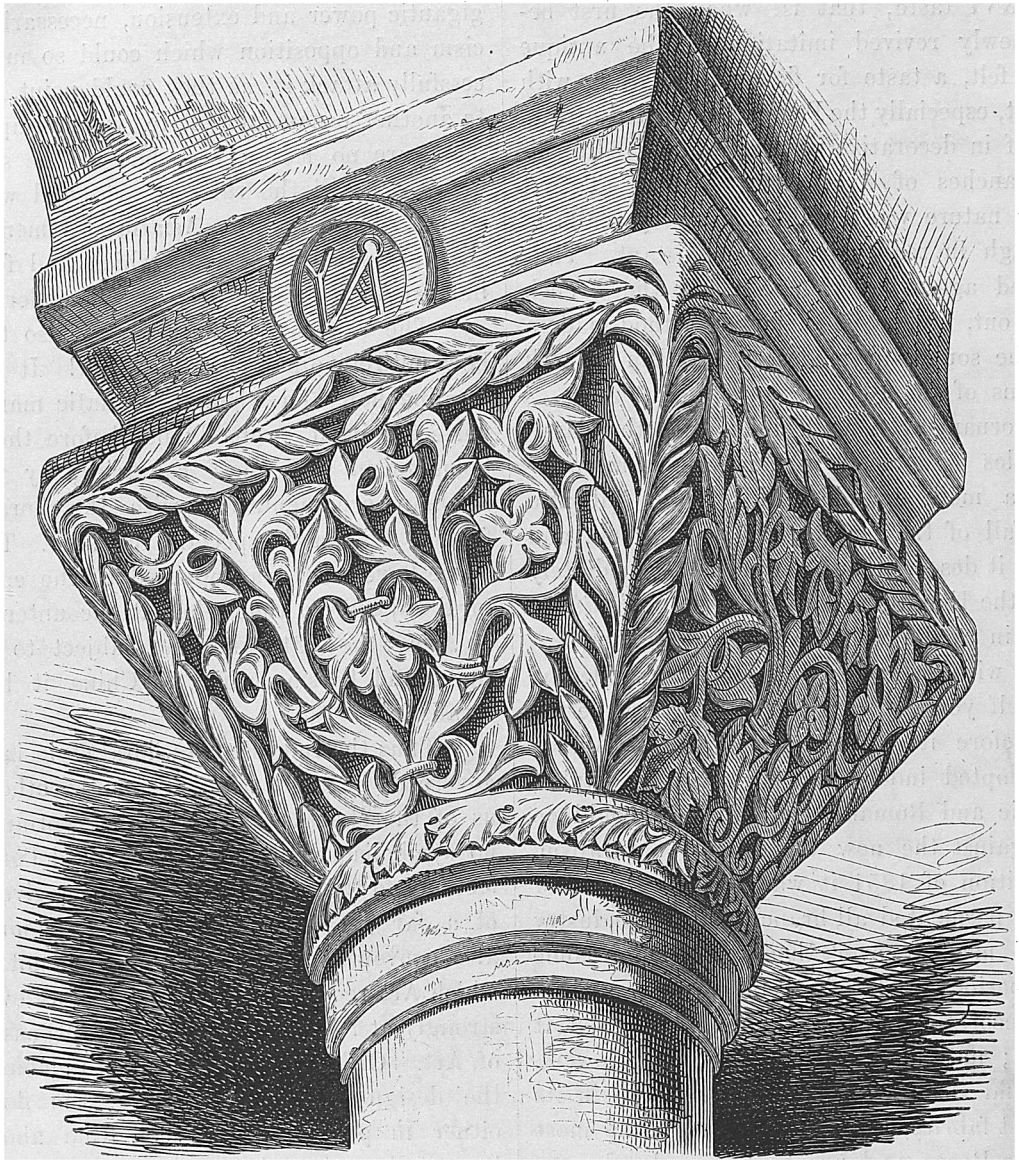
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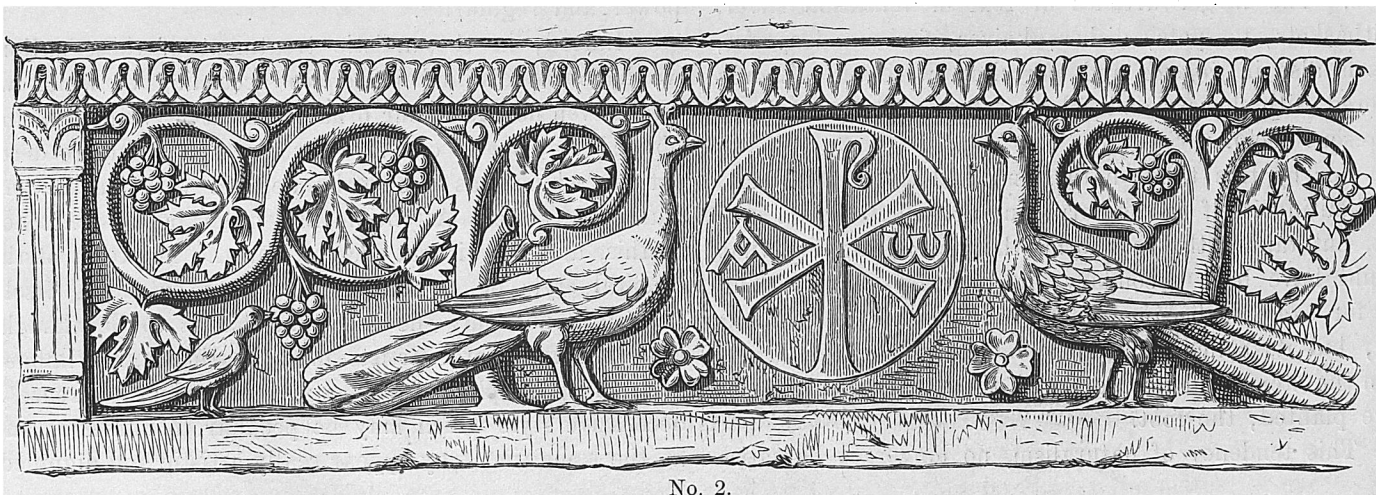
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## SPECIMENS OF ORNAMENTATION.



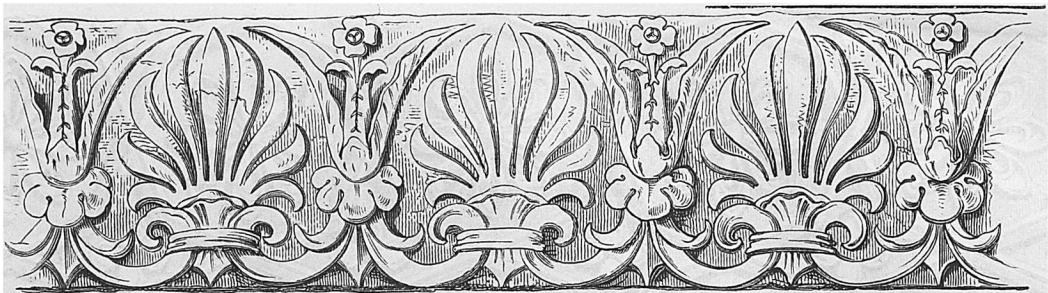
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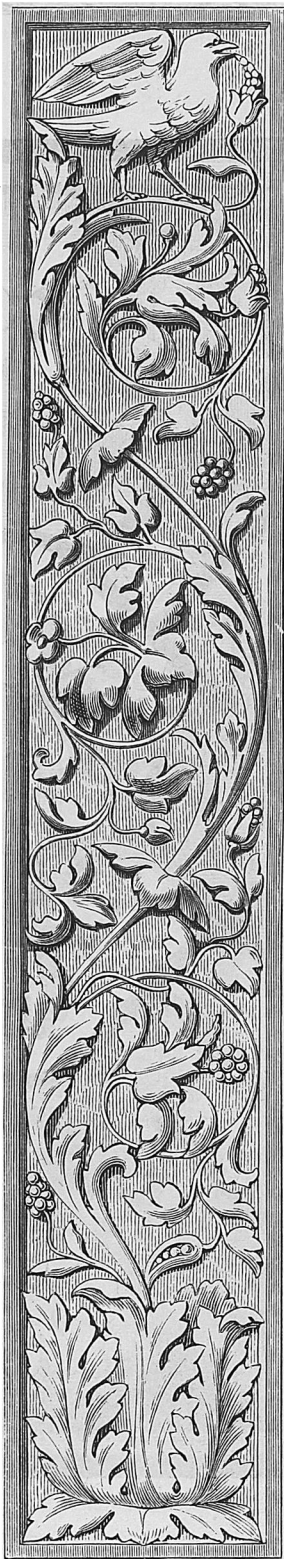
No. 2.

No. 1. From Ravenna. Capital of Column from Choir of San Vitale. Sixth century.

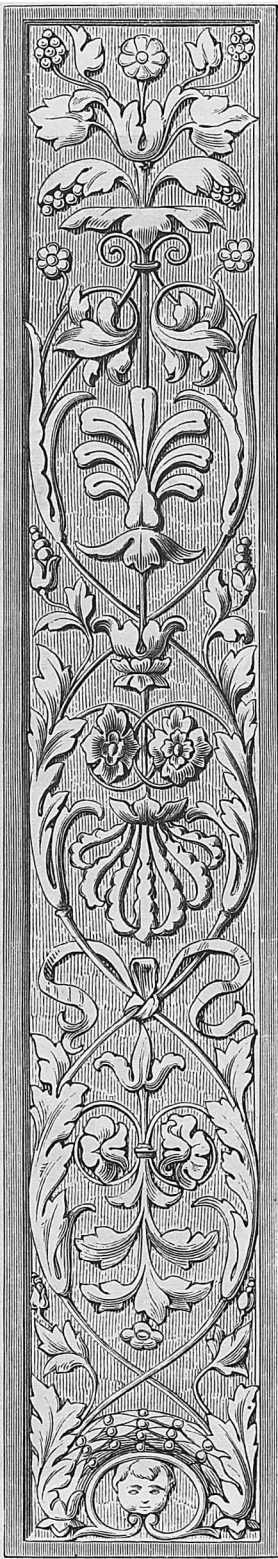
No. 2. From Classe near Ravenna. Ornament from Sarcophagus in San Apollinare Basilica.



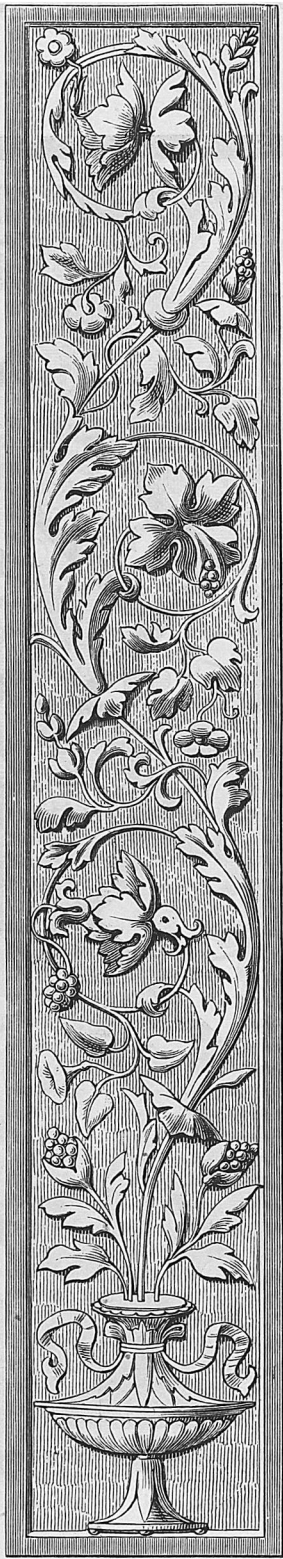
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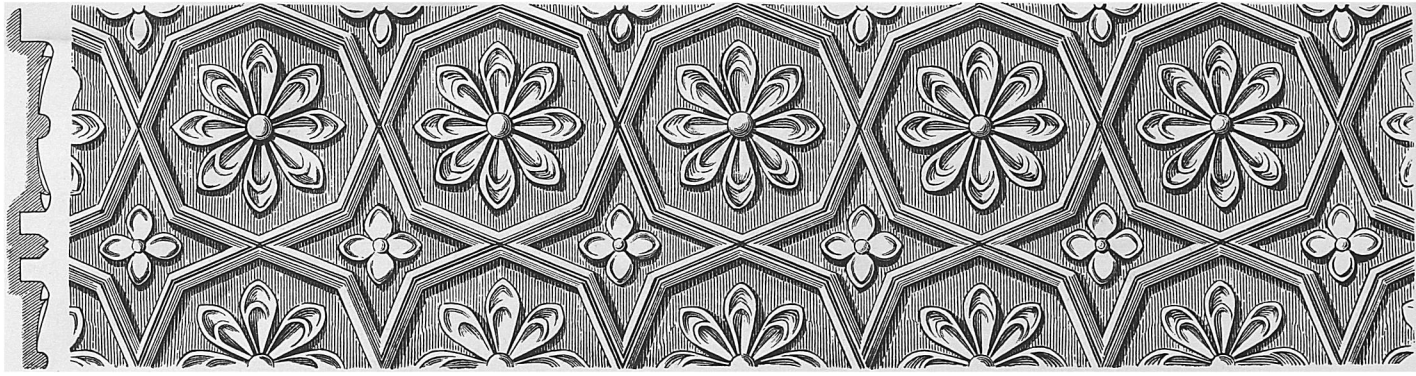
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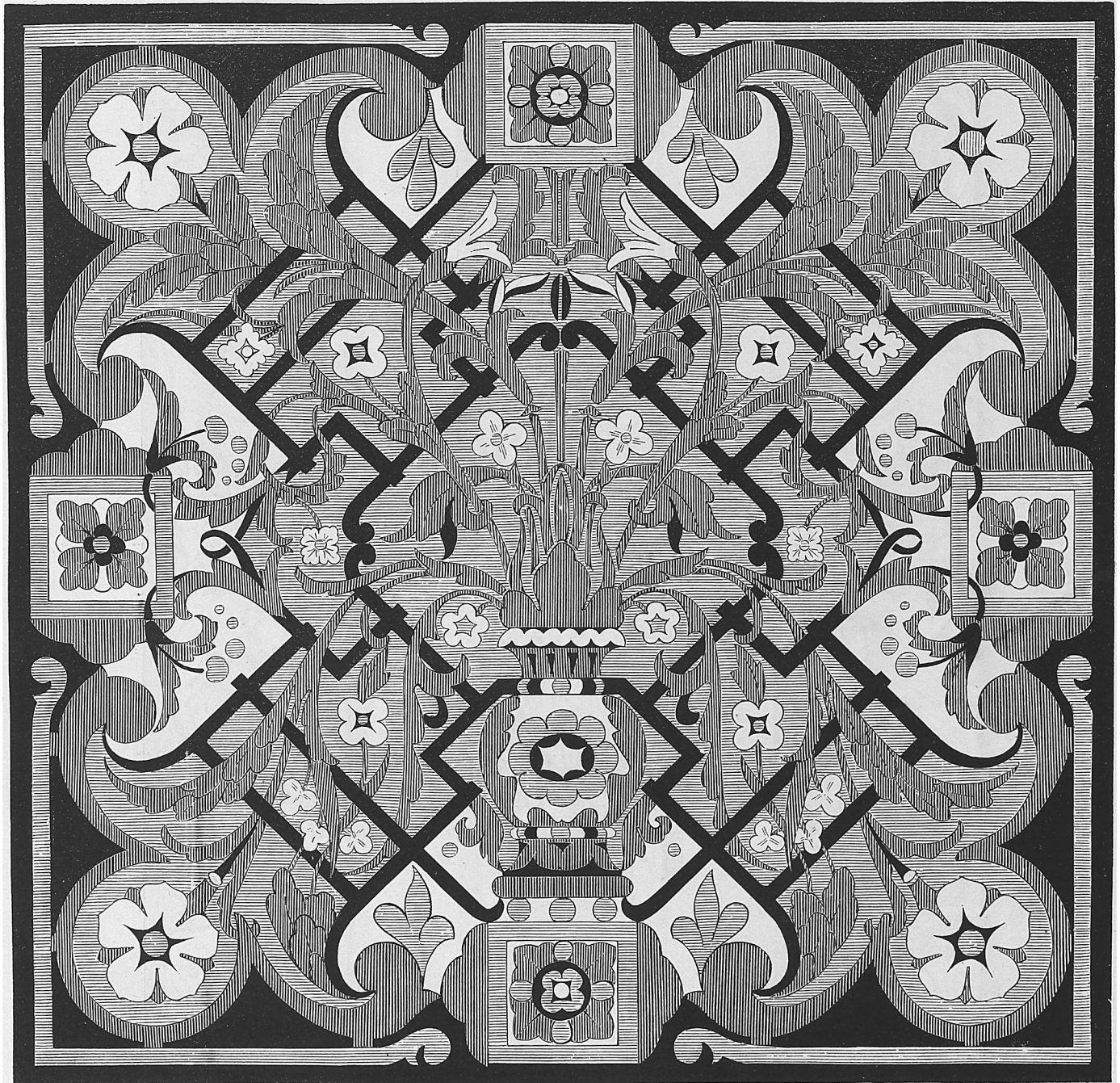
No. 6.

No. 3. Antique Frieze Ornament from the Borghese Palace, Rome.  
Nos. 4—6. Italian Renaissance. Panels from Choir Screen of Sa. Madonna dei Miracoli, Venice;  $\frac{2}{3}$  real size.





No. 7.

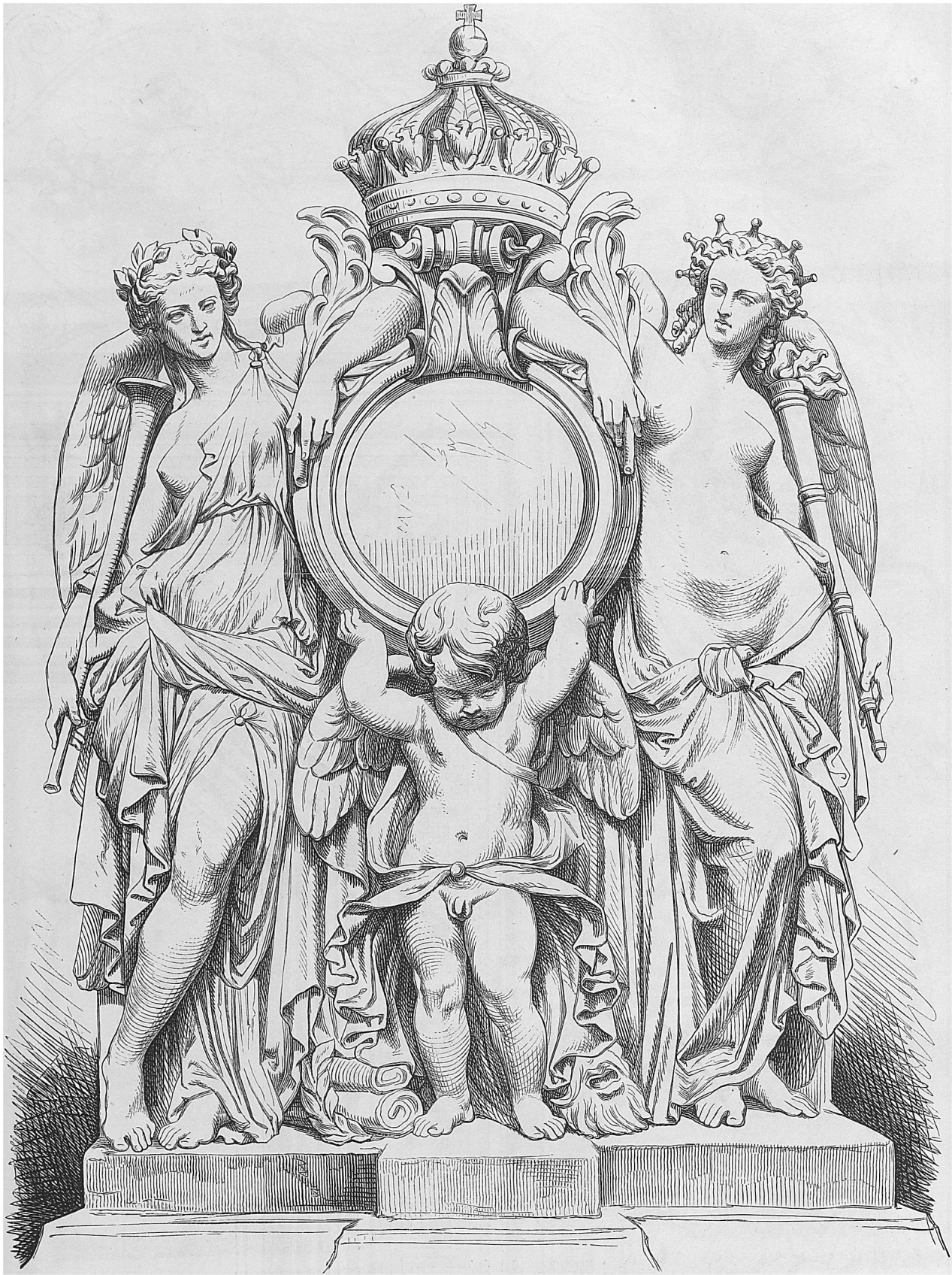


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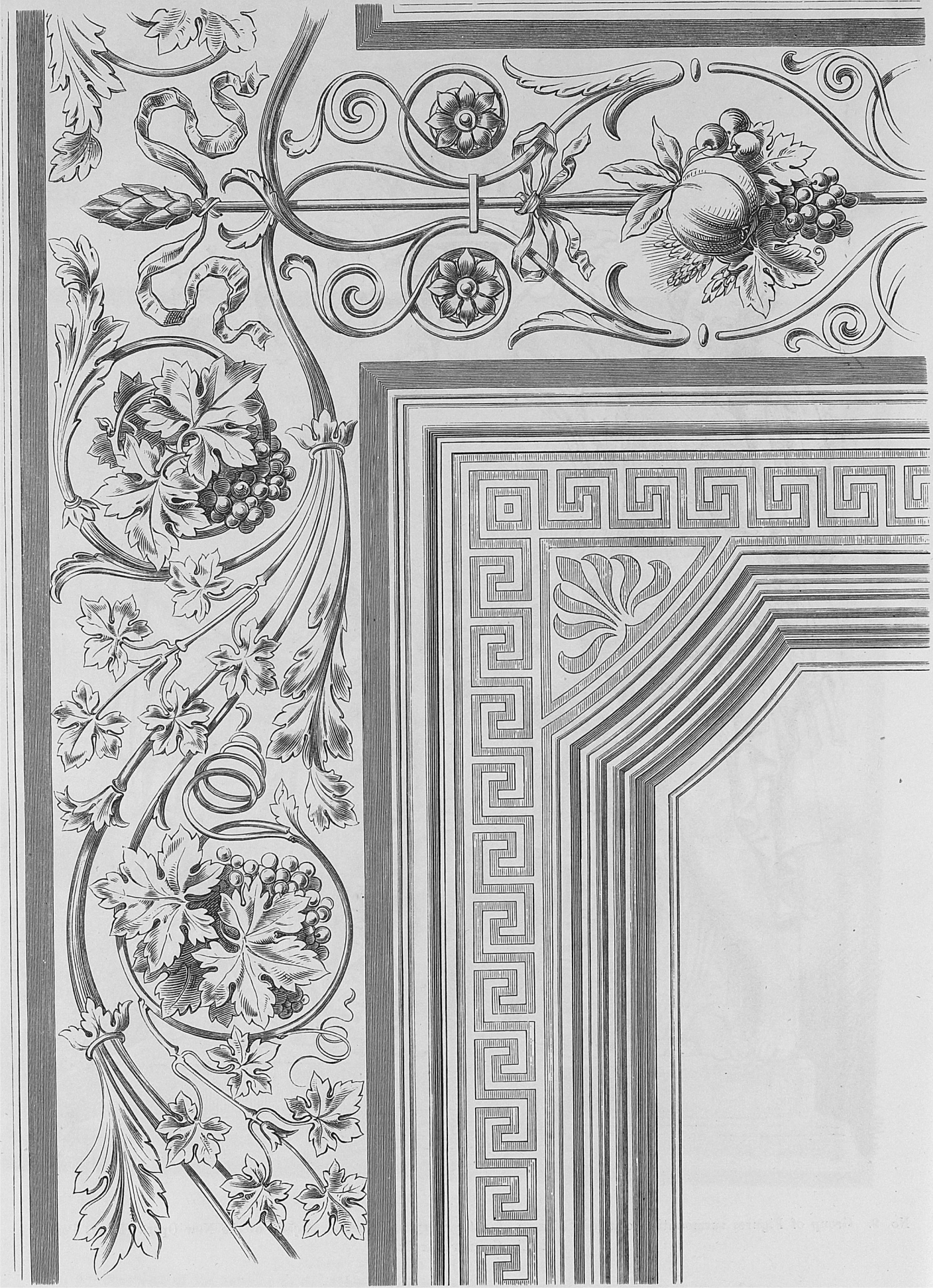
No. 7. Indian. Ornament of Carved Wooden Beam.

No. 8. Ornament of the Interior of the Viceroy of Egypt's Railway Carriage, by Sir Digby Wyatt, London.  
Colors, black, violet, white and yellow.



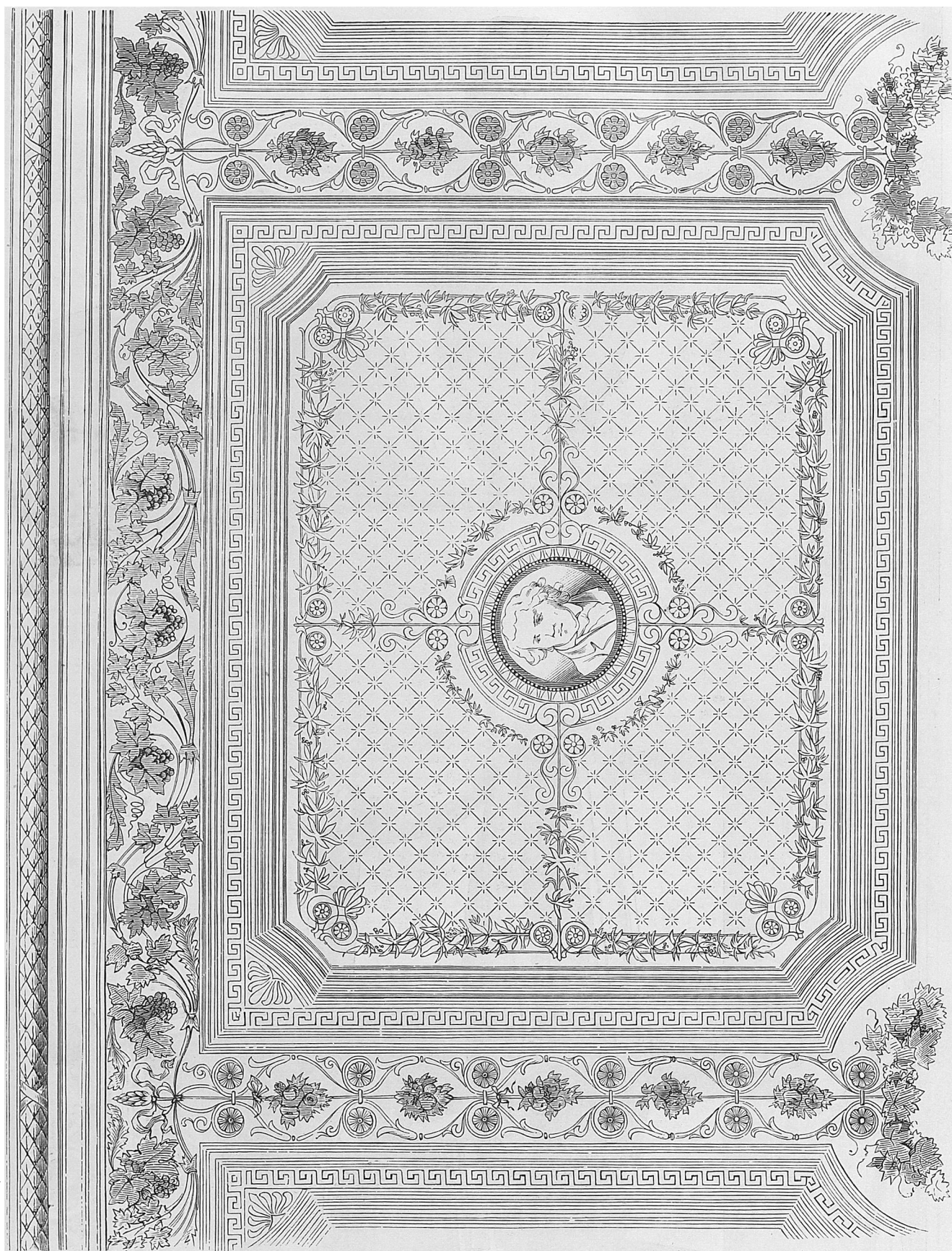


No. 9. Group of Figures surmounting coupled Columns of Attic Story of Principal Façade of the New Opera House, Paris.  
M. Ch. Garnier, Archt.



No. 10.

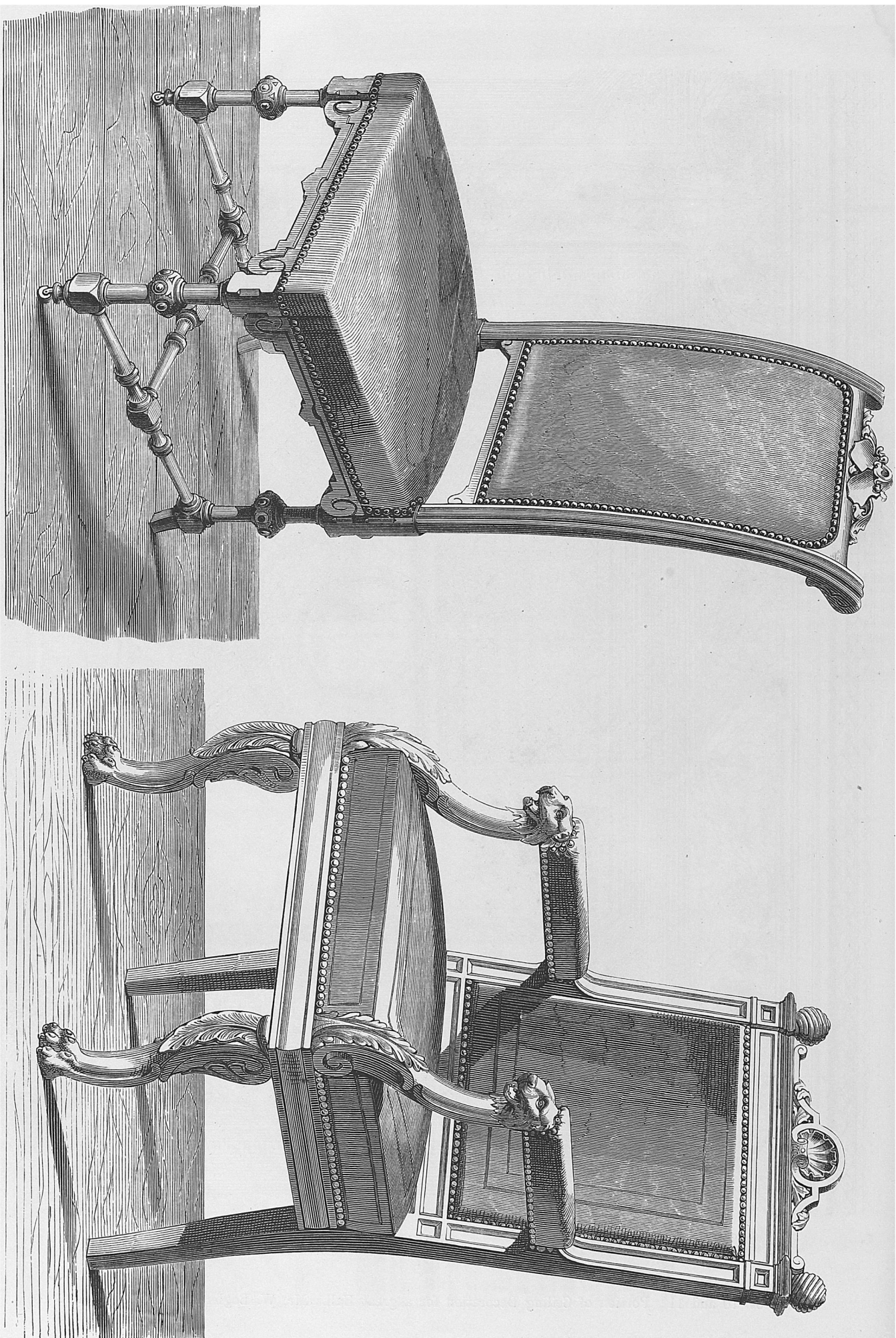




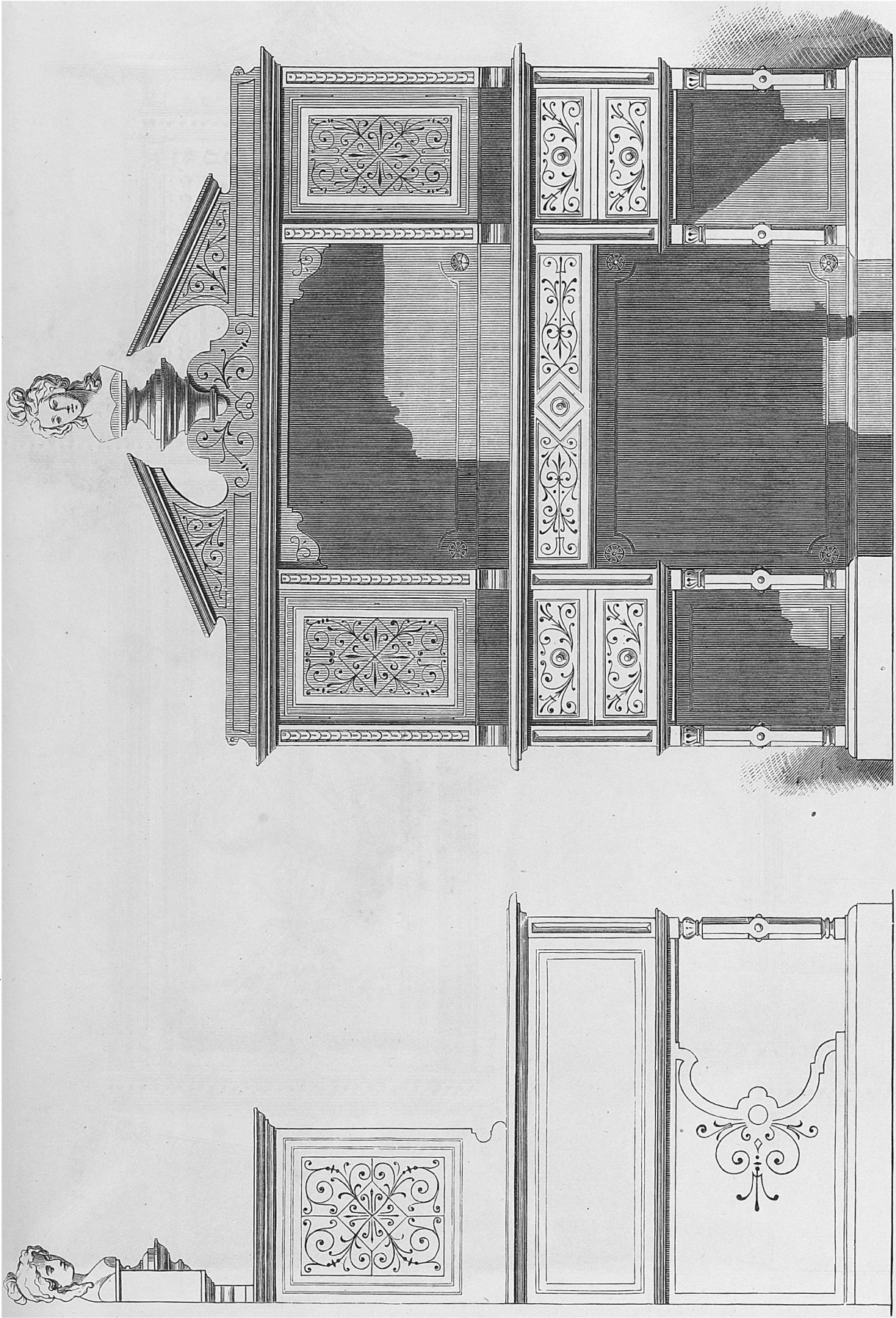
No. 11.

Nos. 10 and 11. Portion of Ceiling Decoration for a great Hall. Mr. W. Bogler, Archt., Wiesbaden.



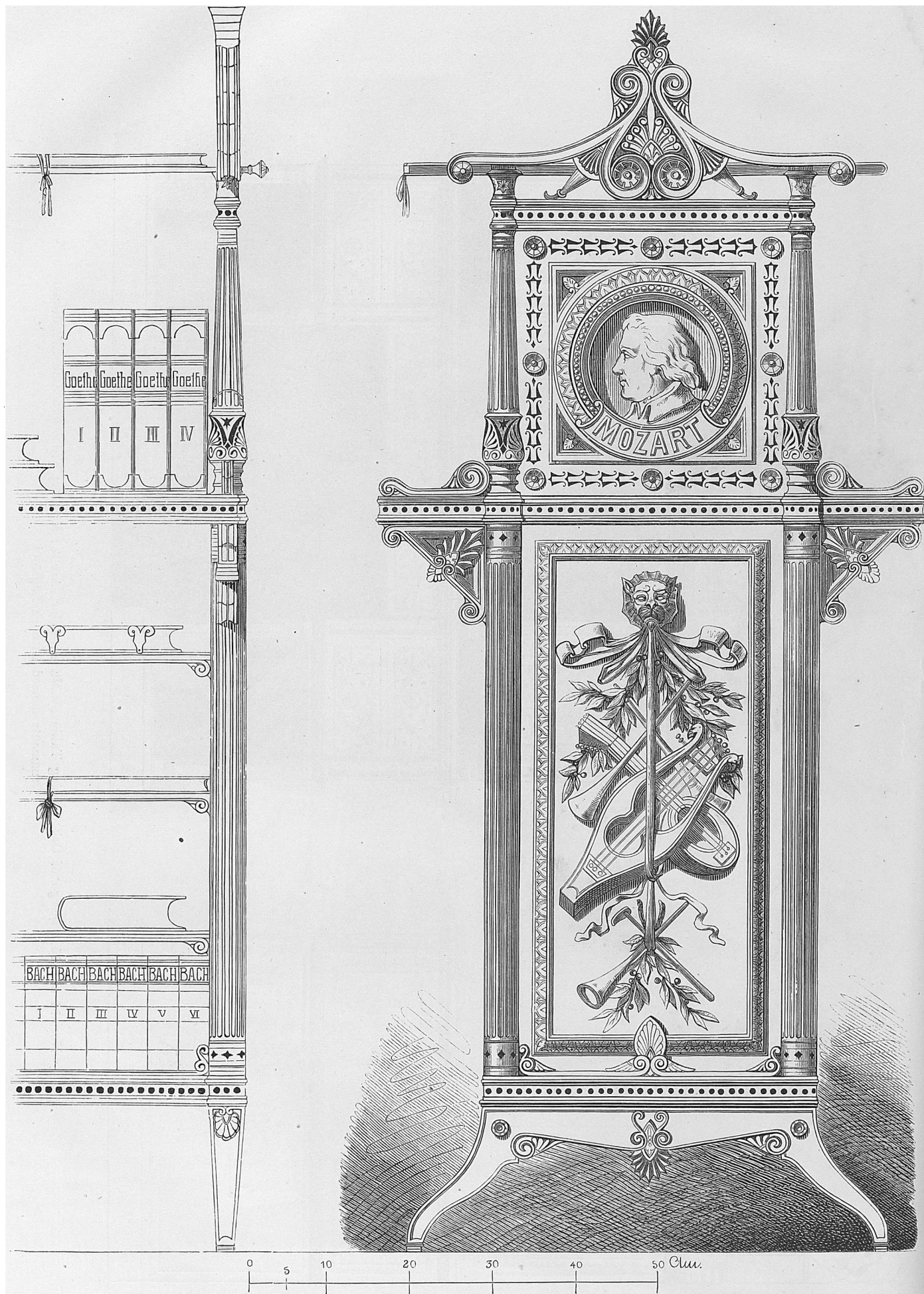


Nos. 12 and 13. Chair and Arm-Chair designed and manufactured by Mr. F. Schoenthaler, Vienna.



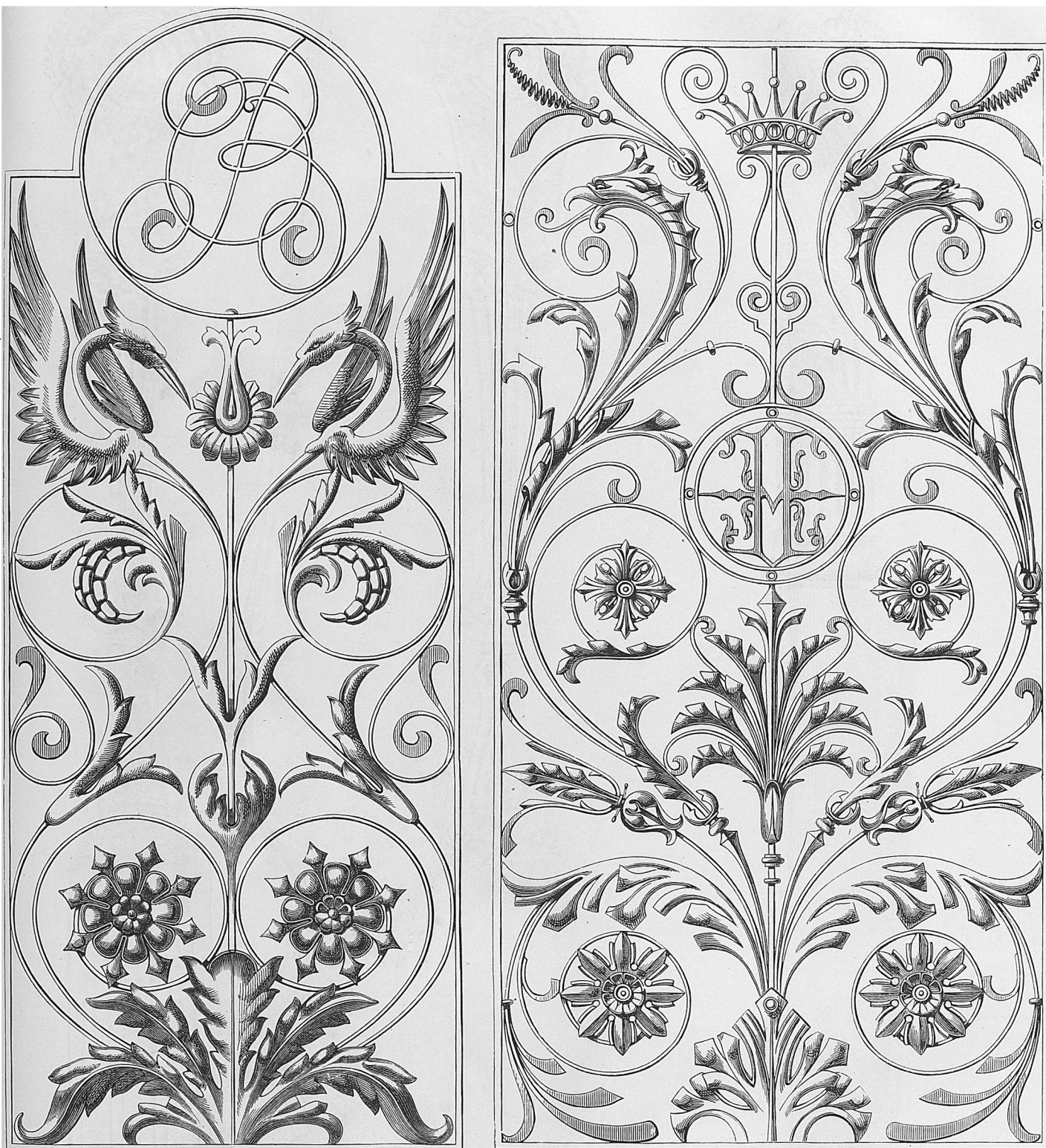
Nos. 14 and 15. Design of Oak Writing Table by Mr. A. Seder, Archt., Munich; Front and Side Elevations.  
Ornaments incised with parting-tool.



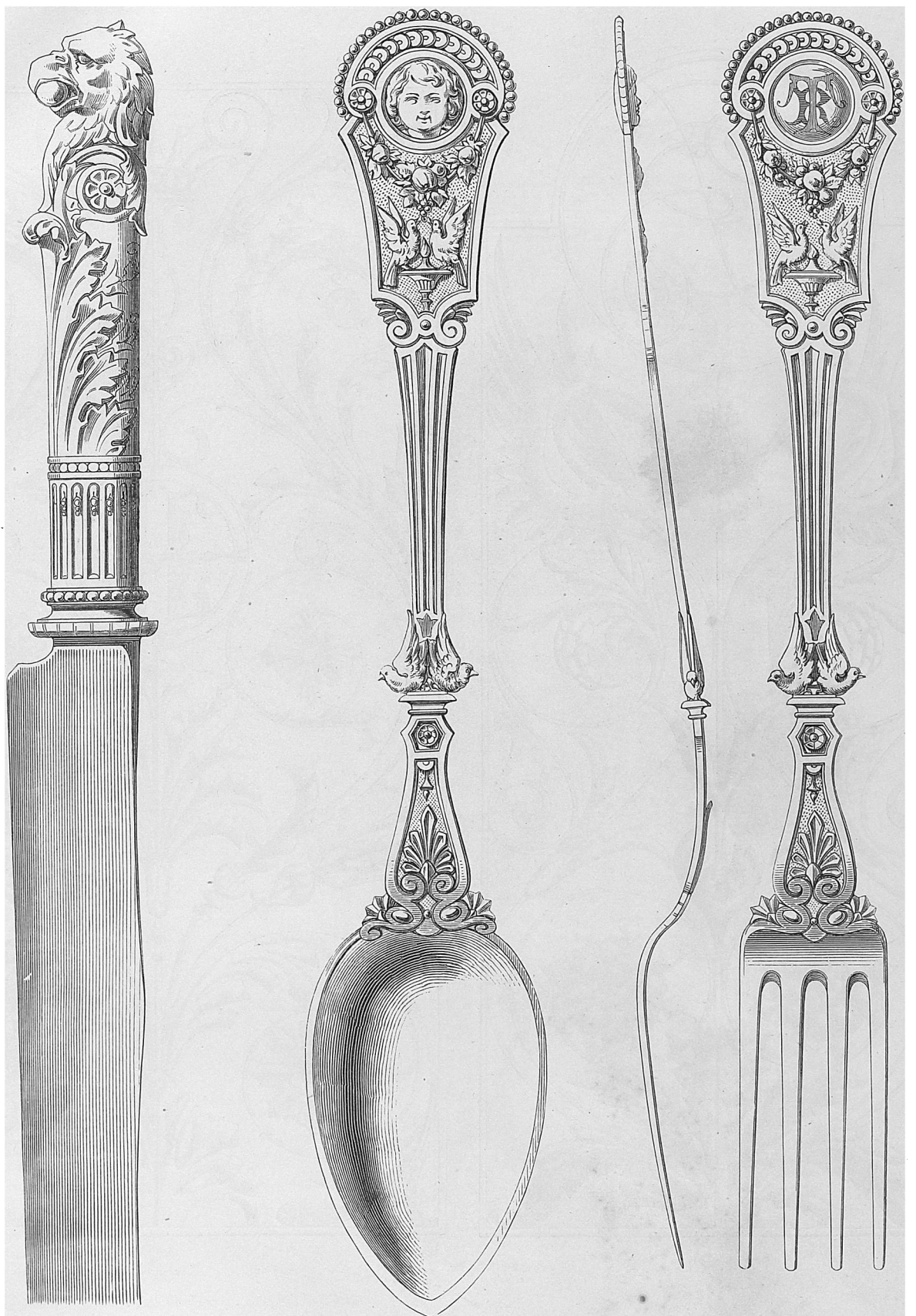


Nos. 16 and 17. Design of Book and Portfolio Stand in Oak by Mr. O. Titz, Archt., Berlin. Front and Side Elevations. Details in the Supplement.





Nos. 18 and 19. Wrought Iron Door Panels; manufactured by Mr. Ed. Puls, Berlin.  
 No. 18 designed by Mr. A. Busse, No. 19 by Mr. Jonas, Archts.

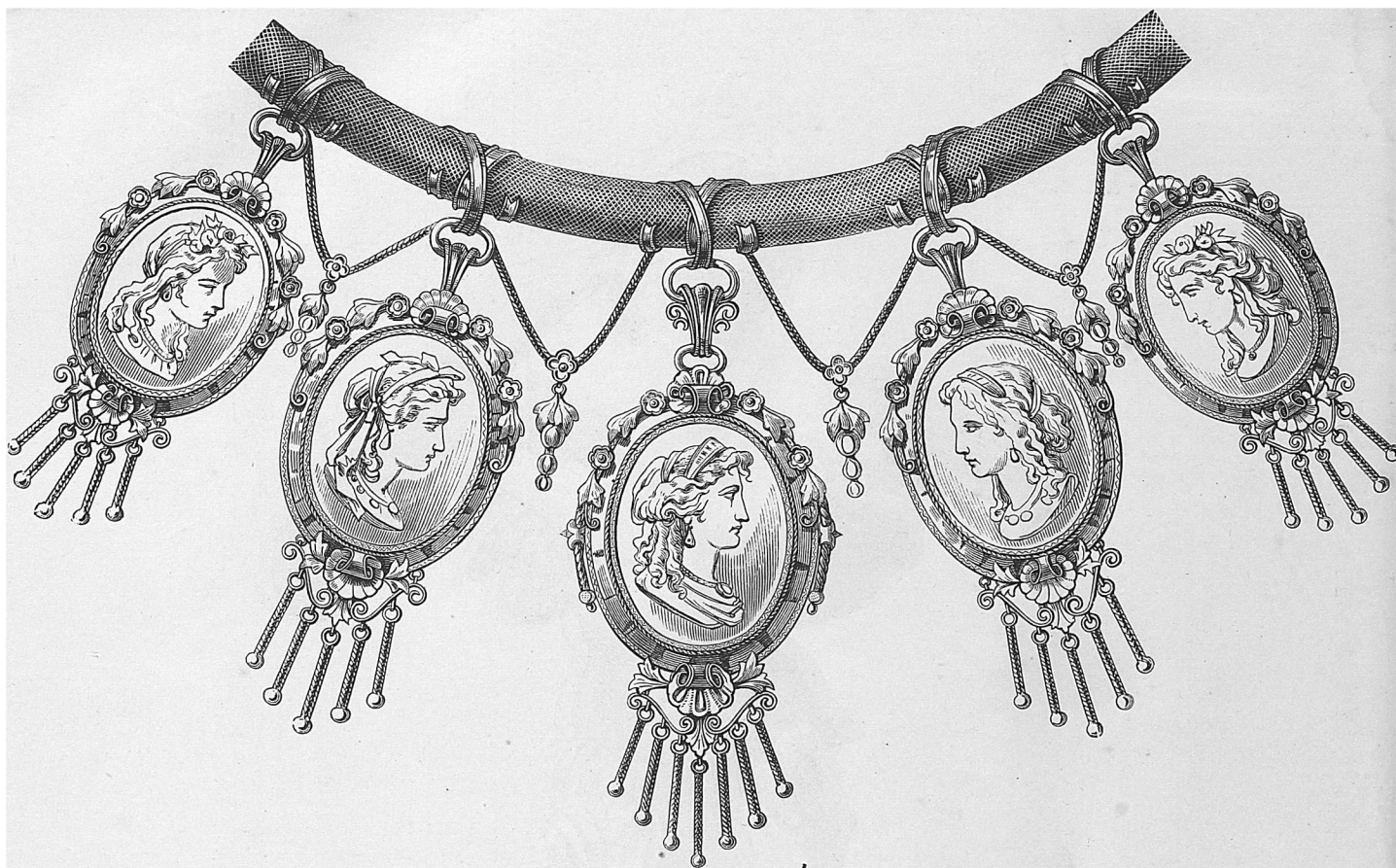


Nos. 20—23. Designs of Silver Spoon, Knife and Fork by Mr. C. Walther, Stuttgart.



No. 24. Bronze Door Handle from Museo nazionale, Florence; from the design of Mr. F. Luthmer, Archt., Berlin.





No. 25. Gold Necklace. Mr. G. Ehni, Stuttgart. Firm for export into Havana and Mexico.

## VARIOUS.

### Sale of the Farnese Palace.

On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of December last, a contract was agreed upon by which the ex-Emperor Napoleon sold to the Italian Government the Farnese Gardens in Rome, with the Palace of the Cæsars, the museums, and objects of Art found there, for the sum of 650,000 francs (26,000 £): adding an express desire that the excavations should be continued, and that Professor Rosa should be still retained to continue the superintendence of them. The agreement on the part of the Emperor was arranged by Signor Arese, one of the Senators, and Professor Rosa, called in to witness the signing. The latter seeing the letter of his unfortunate friend, the ex-Emperor, became deeply moved. The deed was confirmed by Count Arese and Sella, the Minister of Finance. It is needless to say that the wishes of Napoleon will be scrupulously carried out.

### Ice Paper.

Paper may be made to resemble the figures produced by the flakes of snow or the freezing of water on a window pane by allowing a salt to crystallize upon its surface. During the Paris Exposition card-paper thus prepared from sugar of lead was very popular, but it was discovered that the lead salt turned black, and its poisonous character soon brought it into disrepute.

A new mixture without lead has been suggested by Puscher — it is prepared as follows: Dissolve 6 ounces of sulphate of magnesia in 6 ounces of water and add 6 ounces of dextrine mucilage paste. The solution is boiled, a little glycerine dropped in, and the whole allowed to cool. The paper, after having been previously glazed

with a coating of glue and gelatine must be uniformly covered with the solution and left to dry in a warm place. After 10 or 15 minutes the surface of the paper will be covered with a uniform cluster of crystals, the size and number of which will be dependent upon the concentration and temperature of the bath and also of the heat at which it is dried. If the paper be glazed with a solution of egg-albumen instead of glue and gelatine, it can be beautifully dyed with aniline colors previous to immersion in the solution of sulphate of magnesia. This kind of ice paper does not undergo any change in sulphureted hydrogen gas, and is not poisonous. *(Scientific American.)*

### Preservative Coating for Walls.

By the invention of Mr. P. Pimont of Rouen, 1,000 lb. of potter's earth is mixed with a suitable quantity of water, and made into a paste, similar to ordinary mortar. To this is added a mixture of 20 lb. of common oil and 4 lb. of fish oil, and the whole is stirred. Then a separate mixture is made of 12 lb. of archis, in a suitable quantity of water to form a paste, and this is spread over that previously obtained. Then there are pulverised separately 8 lb. of vegetable or animal charcoal, or any suitable animal or vegetable black, and this powder is distributed over the whole mass of paste, and the whole is well stirred. After having previously beaten 24 lb. of coarse hair, in order to open it well, the filaments are strewn in small portions over the paste, at the same time agitating the material in all directions, in order to produce the homogeneous mass-like mortar, and which is similarly applied to the surfaces required to be covered with it.